

STARVING RUSSIAN PARENTS ABANDON STRICKEN CHILDREN

Thousands Turned Into the Streets That Soviet May Find Food for Them.

TAXES TAKE SUPPLIES

Hospitals Crowded, but Without Drugs, Food or Beds.

TYPHUS IS SPREADING

Peasants Plant Seed Corn for Harvest for Those Who Live to See It.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 3.

All the harem secrets of the sultans and of minor officials in Constantinople are now to be bared. Reports brought back from the Turkish capital by French officers and soldiers all indicate that Constantinople is now the scene of a reign of terror. The city is filled with beautiful women being battered right and left by harem owners.

Mme. Vatnareco, one of France's greatest modern poets, has just finished a series of lectures here in which she took up the degrading effects of the harem habit, declaring that women all over the world must go immediately to the rescue of their Turkish sisters.

Some one drew attention to the fact that harem women were supposed to have lost their virtue under the constitution, only the Sultan being permitted to keep a collection of women of all nationalities in order to rest his mind after difficult diplomatic work. Mme. Vatnareco, however, has provided numerous details obtained from French officers whose pity was stirred by the plight of the Eastern women and has offered to go herself to investigate whether the British are merely winking an eye while the licentious practices continue.

She will make a full report to the French Government when she returns in the hope that harem life will be made the subject of a condemnatory debate in the French Chamber.

They are all crawling with lice, with typhus is carried with them. Nothing this man can do with his assistants can destroy the plague of vermin which is the curse and terror of Russian life. He told me as I passed not to touch the walls, the doors, the rags, the crowded children. In each large room the children squatted on the floor like little mice, scratching vermin, scratching themselves, or lying too weak and ill for even that effort, like bundles of rags dumped on the bare boards. Most of them bore the brand of hunger in their sunken faces and wasted little bodies, though now in this home they are just getting enough to eat, as I found out by a visit to the kitchens, where the Government ration is supplemented by American food. Their perils from disease are more than from hunger, now that help has come to feed them.

Outside in the streets of Kazan there is no famine visible to careless eyes. The market is deep in mud between booths stocked with food, like the markets of Samara and Saratov. The peasants, who are selling their last cows and last potatoes so they may buy bread made of leaves and grass.

Tragedy of Childhood. At the opera house of Kazan night after night there is a crowded audience, with pretty girls still neat in the frocks they have worn five years or more and Soviet officers and clerks, who are warmly clad and cheerful. It is only by roaming about as I have done, getting away to the villages, that one begins to know the underlying truth of all this life, which is a general hunger and an amount of human suffering beyond all reckoning. Two little figures I saw yesterday typify to me the tragedy of Russian childhood on the edge of the famine. It was a boy and a girl, perhaps 6 and 8 years of age, judging by their size. They were trudging along, hand in hand—their hands like bird claws. I could hardly see their faces under their fur caps and above the ragged sheepskins that fell in tatters about their wizened bodies, but presently I saw that they looked like an old man and woman at the end of life's tether. They sat down in a doorway and could go no further.

"Abandoned children," said a man by my side. I nodded. There are hundreds of thousands of them in Russia to-day, and the misery of the peasant people who love their little ones may be reckoned a little by that frightful desertion. It is better to turn them out in the streets, where the Soviet officials find them and take them, than to keep them in the cottages where there is no food and not much hope so far as I can see.

FAMILIES GIVE WHOLE SHOW. PARIS, Dec. 3.—The number of cases in which French families manage, act and in some cases provide the plays for Paris theatres is the subject of much comment in theatrical circles. So successful are these family combinations that Jean Richpin, poet and member of the Academy, and his son have jointly applied for the management of the Odeon, recently changed.

Hospitals Overcrowded. In another hospital there were more dreadful conditions. Owing to a lack of fuel the patients were crowded together in unventilated rooms; the stench into which I entered was worse than on a battle field of unburied dead. These were living, suffering from many diseases, including typhus and dysentery, but lay close to each other, so close that they were four to a bed in the worst wards. Two were sleeping one way up, two the other. Few had blankets or bed covers, but lay in their old clothes, fever stricken, wasted. They were mostly old women, with young children among them. They seemed to have no comfort of any kind except the fetid warmth of the room infected rooms. The nurses waiting on them seemed hardly healthier.

I noticed their waxen faces and look of languor. It was not surprising, for that morning they had surrounded the American doctor and said, "We are starving. Help us to get bread. Our rations do not reach us. We have to eat some of the patients' food to keep ourselves alive."

They were like animals, the doctor said afterward, as he stood with them in the dark basement, and saw their hands outstretched to him, their fingers crooked, as though to grasp the bread which they clamored for. To me these women seemed more like martyrs than animals. After twenty minutes in these wards I wanted to escape and felt like vomiting. But these young women stay in these pest houses, hungry, cold and comfortless, until they, too, or some of them, sicken and die. It was not in the great hospital at Kazan, but in a refuge house, that I saw one little nurse dying among the patients.

"She has caught typhus," said the doctor. "She is rather bad."

Her face was red and bloated as she lay on bare boards with hundreds of children ill like herself, or suspected of having typhus. There was not a bed among them. They just lay on the floor, without covering except the rags in which they were abandoned by their parents.

One of them already described one of these homes for deserted children. Since then I have seen many others, but none worse (though I am told there are worse) than this large one at Kazan. The children arrive at the gate a hundred—sometimes two hundred—daily, and though the director of this home is a man of order and sound ideas of sanitation, so that the children were washed and sorted out for medical inspection, all methods are overwhelmed by pressure of the new arrivals and lack of clothes for

POETESS ASSERTS BRITAIN WINKS AT HAREM ORGIES

Mme. Vatnareco, Quoting Shocking Reports by French Officers, Wants All Women to Go to Rescue of Their Turkish Sisters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 3.

All the harem secrets of the sultans and of minor officials in Constantinople are now to be bared. Reports brought back from the Turkish capital by French officers and soldiers all indicate that Constantinople is now the scene of a reign of terror. The city is filled with beautiful women being battered right and left by harem owners.

Mme. Vatnareco, one of France's greatest modern poets, has just finished a series of lectures here in which she took up the degrading effects of the harem habit, declaring that women all over the world must go immediately to the rescue of their Turkish sisters.

Some one drew attention to the fact that harem women were supposed to have lost their virtue under the constitution, only the Sultan being permitted to keep a collection of women of all nationalities in order to rest his mind after difficult diplomatic work. Mme. Vatnareco, however, has provided numerous details obtained from French officers whose pity was stirred by the plight of the Eastern women and has offered to go herself to investigate whether the British are merely winking an eye while the licentious practices continue.

She will make a full report to the French Government when she returns in the hope that harem life will be made the subject of a condemnatory debate in the French Chamber.

They are all crawling with lice, with typhus is carried with them. Nothing this man can do with his assistants can destroy the plague of vermin which is the curse and terror of Russian life. He told me as I passed not to touch the walls, the doors, the rags, the crowded children. In each large room the children squatted on the floor like little mice, scratching vermin, scratching themselves, or lying too weak and ill for even that effort, like bundles of rags dumped on the bare boards. Most of them bore the brand of hunger in their sunken faces and wasted little bodies, though now in this home they are just getting enough to eat, as I found out by a visit to the kitchens, where the Government ration is supplemented by American food. Their perils from disease are more than from hunger, now that help has come to feed them.

Outside in the streets of Kazan there is no famine visible to careless eyes. The market is deep in mud between booths stocked with food, like the markets of Samara and Saratov. The peasants, who are selling their last cows and last potatoes so they may buy bread made of leaves and grass.

Tragedy of Childhood. At the opera house of Kazan night after night there is a crowded audience, with pretty girls still neat in the frocks they have worn five years or more and Soviet officers and clerks, who are warmly clad and cheerful. It is only by roaming about as I have done, getting away to the villages, that one begins to know the underlying truth of all this life, which is a general hunger and an amount of human suffering beyond all reckoning. Two little figures I saw yesterday typify to me the tragedy of Russian childhood on the edge of the famine. It was a boy and a girl, perhaps 6 and 8 years of age, judging by their size. They were trudging along, hand in hand—their hands like bird claws. I could hardly see their faces under their fur caps and above the ragged sheepskins that fell in tatters about their wizened bodies, but presently I saw that they looked like an old man and woman at the end of life's tether. They sat down in a doorway and could go no further.

"Abandoned children," said a man by my side. I nodded. There are hundreds of thousands of them in Russia to-day, and the misery of the peasant people who love their little ones may be reckoned a little by that frightful desertion. It is better to turn them out in the streets, where the Soviet officials find them and take them, than to keep them in the cottages where there is no food and not much hope so far as I can see.

FAMILIES GIVE WHOLE SHOW. PARIS, Dec. 3.—The number of cases in which French families manage, act and in some cases provide the plays for Paris theatres is the subject of much comment in theatrical circles. So successful are these family combinations that Jean Richpin, poet and member of the Academy, and his son have jointly applied for the management of the Odeon, recently changed.

Hospitals Overcrowded. In another hospital there were more dreadful conditions. Owing to a lack of fuel the patients were crowded together in unventilated rooms; the stench into which I entered was worse than on a battle field of unburied dead. These were living, suffering from many diseases, including typhus and dysentery, but lay close to each other, so close that they were four to a bed in the worst wards. Two were sleeping one way up, two the other. Few had blankets or bed covers, but lay in their old clothes, fever stricken, wasted. They were mostly old women, with young children among them. They seemed to have no comfort of any kind except the fetid warmth of the room infected rooms. The nurses waiting on them seemed hardly healthier.

I noticed their waxen faces and look of languor. It was not surprising, for that morning they had surrounded the American doctor and said, "We are starving. Help us to get bread. Our rations do not reach us. We have to eat some of the patients' food to keep ourselves alive."

They were like animals, the doctor said afterward, as he stood with them in the dark basement, and saw their hands outstretched to him, their fingers crooked, as though to grasp the bread which they clamored for. To me these women seemed more like martyrs than animals. After twenty minutes in these wards I wanted to escape and felt like vomiting. But these young women stay in these pest houses, hungry, cold and comfortless, until they, too, or some of them, sicken and die. It was not in the great hospital at Kazan, but in a refuge house, that I saw one little nurse dying among the patients.

"She has caught typhus," said the doctor. "She is rather bad."

Her face was red and bloated as she lay on bare boards with hundreds of children ill like herself, or suspected of having typhus. There was not a bed among them. They just lay on the floor, without covering except the rags in which they were abandoned by their parents.

One of them already described one of these homes for deserted children. Since then I have seen many others, but none worse (though I am told there are worse) than this large one at Kazan. The children arrive at the gate a hundred—sometimes two hundred—daily, and though the director of this home is a man of order and sound ideas of sanitation, so that the children were washed and sorted out for medical inspection, all methods are overwhelmed by pressure of the new arrivals and lack of clothes for

them. They are all crawling with lice, with typhus is carried with them. Nothing this man can do with his assistants can destroy the plague of vermin which is the curse and terror of Russian life. He told me as I passed not to touch the walls, the doors, the rags, the crowded children. In each large room the children squatted on the floor like little mice, scratching vermin, scratching themselves, or lying too weak and ill for even that effort, like bundles of rags dumped on the bare boards. Most of them bore the brand of hunger in their sunken faces and wasted little bodies, though now in this home they are just getting enough to eat, as I found out by a visit to the kitchens, where the Government ration is supplemented by American food. Their perils from disease are more than from hunger, now that help has come to feed them.

Outside in the streets of Kazan there is no famine visible to careless eyes. The market is deep in mud between booths stocked with food, like the markets of Samara and Saratov. The peasants, who are selling their last cows and last potatoes so they may buy bread made of leaves and grass.

Tragedy of Childhood. At the opera house of Kazan night after night there is a crowded audience, with pretty girls still neat in the frocks they have worn five years or more and Soviet officers and clerks, who are warmly clad and cheerful. It is only by roaming about as I have done, getting away to the villages, that one begins to know the underlying truth of all this life, which is a general hunger and an amount of human suffering beyond all reckoning. Two little figures I saw yesterday typify to me the tragedy of Russian childhood on the edge of the famine. It was a boy and a girl, perhaps 6 and 8 years of age, judging by their size. They were trudging along, hand in hand—their hands like bird claws. I could hardly see their faces under their fur caps and above the ragged sheepskins that fell in tatters about their wizened bodies, but presently I saw that they looked like an old man and woman at the end of life's tether. They sat down in a doorway and could go no further.

GERMAN CHILDREN VASTLY IMPROVED

Physique and Morals Seem Considerably Better Since War Ended.

UNDER BETTER CONTROL

Quakers' Offer of Subsidy to Feed Women and Offspring Is Accepted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 3.

Inquiries made among boys and girls of the secondary schools in Berlin by the Ministry of Education show improvement in the physique of younger children, while in older children the improvement in health is not so marked. Owing to the after effects of the war, children of working men are stronger than those of the middle class, because the parents of the former are earning more and feed them better. The number of girl pupils has decreased, probably because many families now have to keep the girls at home to do housework.

The lessons in history and geography now embrace legislation and political economy as a connection between important events. This is being done in an effort to expand the child's mental horizon. School children are now particularly interested in visits to industrial plants and display a keen interest in technical science and industrial activity, whereas the museums are less popular.

The teachers declare a marked improvement is noticeable in the behavior of children in and out of school, and that their morals likewise have improved considerably. They attribute this chiefly to the fact that the fathers are not away fighting now, and thus a firmer home control of children is possible.

The Quakers have again offered to donate \$2,000,000 for feeding women and children on the condition that the German Government grants a subsidy of 100,000,000 marks. The German Cabinet has complied with this request. At the suggestion of the Central Relief Committee the German Red Cross has now begun to furnish clothes parcels, which are given out and got up along the same lines as the food parcels.

CORRI, NOTED REFEREE, BANKRUPT BY FIGHT

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 3.

Eugene Corri, famous referee, told the bankruptcy court that Georges Carpentier and his manager, Decamps, were not the only Europeans who came away from the fight with Dempsey sadder and wiser men.

He explained his finances in a statement showing liabilities of \$8,000 and assets of \$1,500 in book debts. He said that a contributing factor was his visit to America in July, when he borrowed \$500 for the trip and returned \$1,000 out of pocket.

Finest Exhibition of Rare Books ever held in America

First Editions from Chaucer to Conrad

Autograph Letters Historical Documents and Americana

YOU are cordially invited

Catalogue on request

Rosenbach Company

273 Madison Avenue

Unrestricted Auction of Jewelry at Silo's

Embracing entire wholesale stock of Chas. T. Dougherty, Inc., and consisting of 2000 lots, in exquisite settings and ranging the whole gamut of gems!

Tomorrow, 2.00 P. M.

With every single piece in this remarkable collection to be auctioned without mental reservations or secret diplomacy—sacrificed for cash instead of held for profit!

SPAIN TO ARGENTINA AIR LINE PROJECTED

German Management for Zeppelin Service to Have Subsidy.

NINETY HOURS FOR TRIP

Dr. Hugo Eckner Details Plans After Tour of South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 3.

The Spanish Parliament is practically certain to sanction very soon the granting of a subsidy to an air company operating passenger and mail Zeppelins between Cadiz and Buenos Aires, making the trip between the two cities in ninety hours, according to an announcement by Dr. Hugo Eckner, manager of the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen, who has just returned to that city after a tour of South America, during which he studied conditions as applying to an air service.

The enterprise is purely Spanish, but the organization and management will be German.

Dr. Eckner declared that war experiences were such as to enable his company to guarantee the smooth operation

of airships of 45,000 cubic feet in size at a rate of speed of seventy-two miles an hour while carrying between thirty and forty passengers and 300,000 letters.

The idea of the Cadiz-Buenos Aires service originated in Spain, he said, the Spaniards being anxious to establish a quick and direct connection with Spain's one-time transatlantic children. Spanish negotiations with the Zeppelin management led to the organization of a commission, which has already provided 50,000,000 pesetas (about \$10,000,000) of the necessary 80,000,000 pesetas (about \$16,000,000). The Spanish Government guaranteeing the interest on this sum.

Speaking before the Argentine Aero Club and the German Club in Buenos Aires, Dr. Eckner emphasized the point that danger from thunderstorms and lightning did not exist for airships, since they were able to dodge tempests. He declared that excellent wind and weather conditions greatly favored the route proposed, which is 6,000 miles long.

The return journey from Buenos Aires to Cadiz will require a hundred hours, owing to the northeast winds that will be encountered.

Dr. Eckner said there were favorable terrain conditions at both ends of the route, particularly in Spain, which will facilitate hangar building. He expects that the entire capital stock of the company will be entered within two years.

It is proposed that the service will be inaugurated with three airships, which will cost 35,000,000 pesetas (about \$7,000,000), and hangars, gas factories and wireless installations, costing 40,000,000 pesetas (about \$8,000,000), while unforeseen expenses are calculated at 4,000,000 pesetas (about \$800,000).

The expenses in connection with each trip will be about 4,000 pesetas (about \$800), and it is estimated the receipts will be about 900,000 pesetas (about \$180,000), based on carrying sixty passengers and 300,000 letters (about \$1,000 each), and 300,000 letters at 2 pesetas (about 40 cents) each.

"IMPORTANT ART EVENT"

Clarke's

42-44 East 58th St. (Bet. Madison and Park Aves.)

ON FREE EXHIBITION COMMENCING TOMORROW

Valuable and Desirable ENGLISH ANTIQUES and ART PROPERTIES, FINE TAPESTRIES

belonging to the well-known firm of E. FEFERCORN

128-130 East 58th Street, N. Y.

The cream of his studios has been personally selected for this dispersal from his vast Collections in consequence of the reorganization of the business and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

SPAIN TO ARGENTINA AIR LINE PROJECTED

German Management for Zeppelin Service to Have Subsidy.

NINETY HOURS FOR TRIP

Dr. Hugo Eckner Details Plans After Tour of South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 3.

The Spanish Parliament is practically certain to sanction very soon the granting of a subsidy to an air company operating passenger and mail Zeppelins between Cadiz and Buenos Aires, making the trip between the two cities in ninety hours, according to an announcement by Dr. Hugo Eckner, manager of the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen, who has just returned to that city after a tour of South America, during which he studied conditions as applying to an air service.

The enterprise is purely Spanish, but the organization and management will be German.

Dr. Eckner declared that war experiences were such as to enable his company to guarantee the smooth operation

of airships of 45,000 cubic feet in size at a rate of speed of seventy-two miles an hour while carrying between thirty and forty passengers and 300,000 letters.

The idea of the Cadiz-Buenos Aires service originated in Spain, he said, the Spaniards being anxious to establish a quick and direct connection with Spain's one-time transatlantic children. Spanish negotiations with the Zeppelin management led to the organization of a commission, which has already provided 50,000,000 pesetas (about \$10,000,000) of the necessary 80,000,000 pesetas (about \$16,000,000). The Spanish Government guaranteeing the interest on this sum.

Speaking before the Argentine Aero Club and the German Club in Buenos Aires, Dr. Eckner emphasized the point that danger from thunderstorms and lightning did not exist for airships, since they were able to dodge tempests. He declared that excellent wind and weather conditions greatly favored the route proposed, which is 6,000 miles long.

The return journey from Buenos Aires to Cadiz will require a hundred hours, owing to the northeast winds that will be encountered.

Dr. Eckner said there were favorable terrain conditions at both ends of the route, particularly in Spain, which will facilitate hangar building. He expects that the entire capital stock of the company will be entered within two years.

It is proposed that the service will be inaugurated with three airships, which will cost 35,000,000 pesetas (about \$7,000,000), and hangars, gas factories and wireless installations, costing 40,000,000 pesetas (about \$8,000,000), while unforeseen expenses are calculated at 4,000,000 pesetas (about \$800,000).

The expenses in connection with each trip will be about 4,000 pesetas (about \$800), and it is estimated the receipts will be about 900,000 pesetas (about \$180,000), based on carrying sixty passengers and 300,000 letters (about \$1,000 each), and 300,000 letters at 2 pesetas (about 40 cents) each.

"IMPORTANT ART EVENT"

Clarke's

42-44 East 58th St. (Bet. Madison and Park Aves.)

ON FREE EXHIBITION COMMENCING TOMORROW

Valuable and Desirable ENGLISH ANTIQUES and ART PROPERTIES, FINE TAPESTRIES

belonging to the well-known firm of E. FEFERCORN

128-130 East 58th Street, N. Y.

The cream of his studios has been personally selected for this dispersal from his vast Collections in consequence of the reorganization of the business and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.

To be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, each afternoon at 2:30.

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

and comprises

Old English Furniture of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Adam Periods, Old Lowestoft and other English Porcelains, Waterford Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Antique Material and many Objects of Inestimable Interest.